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Public or private technical schools, maximum aggregating.....	4
Principalship of such institutions as those named above, maximum aggregating	30
For teaching the principles of social welfare work in a recognized school of civics and philanthropy, or of practical sociology, maximum aggregating	20
Instruction or direction of boys' and girls' activities (including organized play, in parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and kindred organizations), maximum aggregating.....	12

B—DISTRIBUTION OF WEIGHTS ALLOWED FOR EDUCATION AND FOR LITERARY PRODUCTION

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Maximum weight for education.....	40
For general education above high school grade:	
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Schools of theology, maximum aggregating.....	2
Schools of medicine, maximum aggregating.. ..	4
Schools of law, maximum aggregating.....	4
Other professional schools, maximum aggregating.....	2
Foreign languages, maximum aggregating.....	2
Contributions to professional literature (bulletins, reports, professional journals, books and pamphlets), maximum aggregating.....	20

R. H. G.

Twenty Years' Experience Under the Indeterminate Sentence Law.—

Twenty years ago the General Assembly of Indiana enacted an indeterminate sentence and parole law. Somewhat doubtfully received at first, it quickly established itself as an exceedingly important part of the state's correctional system, and no one now would think of returning to the old system of definite sentences. It has been upheld by the Supreme Court, it has the support of public sentiment, and those who have charge of its administration firmly believe in it.

The law applies to men over sixteen years of age and women over eighteen, convicted of felony, with the exception of those found guilty of treason, murder in the first or second degrees, or rape upon a child under twelve years of age, and those convicted of felony for the third time (habitual criminals).

Careful account has been kept of the law's operations. Reports are made every six months to the Board of State Charities by the institutions concerned—the State Prison, Indiana Reformatory and Indiana Woman's Prison. The records show that in the past twenty years 10,933 persons have been released by the parole boards.

The reformatory paroled 6,345 men. Of this number 3,905 having made

good reports for the required length of time after their release, never less than a year, were given their final discharge. In the cases of 299, the maximum of the term for which they were sentenced expired while they were on parole and they were no longer held under supervision. Ninety-five died; 416 were reporting at the close of the fiscal year. This leaves 1,630 to be accounted for. They were the delinquent ones. All of them, constituting 25.68 per cent of the whole number paroled, violated their paroles. The management apprehended 878 of them and returned them to the institution. The remaining 752 delinquents are at large.

Equally interesting statistics are reported from the state prison. Of 4,288 men paroled, 2,530 served their parole period and were discharged; 141 whose terms expired while they were on parole were released from supervision; 67 died; 381 were reporting at the close of the year. The remaining 1,169, or 25.43 per cent, were delinquent. Of these, 790 have been returned to the prison; 379 are at large.

At the woman's prison the parole law did not become operative until 1899. Three hundred women have been released under its provisions. One hundred fifty-nine of these served their parole and were discharged; 26 others were discharged because of the expiration of their sentences during the parole period; 9 died, and 18 were reporting at the close of the year. The delinquents number 88, or 29.33 per cent. Forty-nine of these have been returned to the prison, the other 39 are at large.

Altogether but 2,887 of the 10,933 prisoners paroled, or 26.42 per cent, proved unsatisfactory. It is to be expected that some of these delinquent cases will succeed in their efforts to escape arrest, but it is gratifying to know that the ratio of these to the whole number paroled is small—about one in nine.

A careful record of the earnings and expenses of these paroled prisoners is kept. The reports show an aggregate of \$3,032,622.44 earned, in addition to which many received board, lodging and laundry. Personal expenses amounting to \$2,464,847.69 were reported, leaving a balance on hand of \$567,774.75, an average saving of \$51.93 each. It speaks well for the economic value of the law that these men and women, instead of being maintained in prison at public expense, proved themselves capable of obeying the law and earning their own living.

The Following is the Statement in Detail of the Operation of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1917.

	State Prison	Reform- atory	Woman's Prison	Total
Number granted discharge.....	2,530	3,905	159	6,594
Number whose sentences expired during parole period.....	141	299	26	466
Number who died while on parole..	67	95	9	171
Number returned for violation.....	790	878	49	1,717
Number delinquent and at large....	379	752	39	1,170
Number reporting	381	416	18	815
Total	4,288	6,345	300	10,933
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases..	25.43	25.68	29.33	26.42

Earnings of prisoners on parole	\$1,210,558.70	\$1,816,121.88	\$5,941.86	\$3,032,622.44
Expense of prisoners on parole	941,855.30	1,519,957.46	3,034.93	2,464,847.69
Balance on hand.....	\$ 268,703.40	\$ 296,164.42	\$2,906.93	\$ 567,774.75

AMOS W. BUTLER, *Indianapolis.*

MISCELLANEOUS

Committees of the Institute Appointed for 1917-1918.

Committee "A"—Insanity and Criminal Responsibility.

Edwin R. Keedy, Chairman, University of Pennsylvania Law School,
3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Orrin N. Carter, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1022 Court
House, Chicago, Illinois.

Adolph Meyer, Phipps Psychopathic Hospital, John Hopkins Univer-
sity, Baltimore, Md.

William E. Mikell, Dean of University of Pennsylvania Law School,
3400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Morton Prince, of Tufts Medical School, 458 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

William A. White, Government Hospital for Insane, Washington, D. C.

Harold N. Moyer, Chicago Medical Society, 105 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Committee "B"—Probation and Suspended Sentence.

Herbert C. Parsons, Chairman, Secretary Commission on Probation,
Boston, Mass.

Arthur W. Towne, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children,
105 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, New York.

Wilfred Bolster, Municipal Court, Boston, Mass.

Homer Folks, Yonkers, New York.

John W. Houston, Chief Probation Officer, County Building, Chi-
cago, Ill.

James A. Webb, Superior Court, New Haven, Connecticut.

E. Z. Hackney, Probation Officer, Court of Quarter Sessions, Phila-
delphia, Pa.

A. C. Backus, Municipal Court, Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee "C"—Classification and Definition of Crime.

Ernst Freund, Chairman, University of Chicago Law School, Chi-
cago, Ill.

Eugene A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madi-
son, Wis.

Robert W. Millar, Northwestern University Law School, 31 W. Lake
St., Chicago, Ill.

Nathan William MacChesney, President Illinois State Bar Associa-
tion, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

Samuel K. Dennis, United States District Attorney, Baltimore, Md.

Committee "D"—Modernization of Criminal Procedure.

Robert W. Millar, Chairman, Northwestern University Law School,
31 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Edwin R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3400 Chest-
nut St., Philadelphia, Pa.